

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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## TERMS.

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

## MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

We presume that a brief detail of the past history and present state of this Institution, will be gratifying to the Presbyterian public. At the sessions of Presbytery, held at Prospect, in March of the present year, the first Presbyterial steps were taken in this matter. It was then resolved that we would make the effort, forthwith, to build up an institution of this sort; and a Committee was appointed to select a location, and report at an adjourned meeting of Presbytery, to be held at Rocky River Church, in the latter part of April succeeding. Agreeably to order, the Committee appeared in Presbytery, and reported that they had looked at several plantations within the limits prescribed to them, (a semi-circle with a radius of fifteen miles, to the east of Beattie's Ford,) but were unable to agree in recommending any one to Presbytery. Whereupon, the Committee were discharged, and another, composed of Rev. Messrs. Walter A. Pharr, R. H. Morrison, P. J. Sparrow, Col. William S. Allison, and William L. Davidson, Esq., appointed in their stead, with the following instructions:

1. To select and secure a location for the school.
2. To appoint an agent, or agents, to visit the Churches and take subscriptions in behalf of the Institution.
3. To appoint a Building Committee, whose business it shall be, so soon as the subscriptions will warrant it, to prepare plans for the building.

On Wednesday, 13th of May, agreeably to appointment, the Committee met at the home of William L. Davidson, Esq., and spent the day in viewing land for the location. At candle light, after solemn and fervent prayer to Almighty God for the aid of his grace, they entered upon their deliberations.

1. They selected for the location of the Institution, a tract of land lying partly in Mecklenburg, and partly in Iredell, a few miles to the east of Beattie's Ford. The situation is healthy, the neighborhood agreeable and moral, and at a distance from all sources of dissipation. The tract of land contains 480 Acres. It lies well, and about 200 Acres of it is superior land; the remainder is of about middling quality. There is a considerable quantity of meadow land adjoining to it; and there is on it a Peach Orchard of 1000 handsome young trees. For the whole we have agreed to give \$1,400 dollars; and Mr. Davidson, the gentleman from whom we made the purchase, has obligated himself to make us a title when we shall be called for. Justice requires that mention should be made of the very liberal terms on which Mr. Davidson let us have the land. It is the opinion of the Committee that the plantation is worth at least 2,500 dollars.

2. The Committee appointed two agents, Messrs. R. H. Morrison and P. J. Sparrow. Mr. Morrison's field of operation embraces Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Lincoln—Mr. Sparrow's, Rowan, Iredell, and Burke.

3. The following gentlemen were appointed a Building Committee, Rev. John Williamson, Col. William S. Allison, William L. Davidson, John D. Graham, and Robert Potts, Esqrs.

We must not omit to mention that the entire unanimity characterized all the deliberations of the Committee.

The following leading features of the Institution were agreed upon at the last session of Presbytery:

1. The Institution shall be under the control and direction of the Concord Presbytery.
2. The great and leading objects shall be the education of young men for the Gospel Ministry, and of extending the means of Christian education more generally among all classes of the community.
3. Its privileges shall be accessible to members of all religious denominations of sound moral characters.
4. The Bible, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, shall constitute the supreme rule of control in all the proceedings of this Institution.
5. For the promotion of health, and to defray the expenses of education, all the

students who shall enter this institution shall be required to perform manual labor, agricultural or mechanical, in the manner and to the extent deemed proper and necessary by its directors.

6. This institution is designed to afford the competent means for the acquisition of an accomplished classical education.

Such is a plain statement of what has been done in this matter. We have now arrived at the point where we must leave the assistance of all the friends of our Presbyterian Zion. The question for each one now to determine is, not what others should do? But, what shall I do? On us, collectively and individually, is thrown the responsibility of saying whether this institution shall rise or not. We have never been called up to determine a more important question. It involves, as we think, these other questions—shall the Presbyterian Church continue to exist and flourish in Western North Carolina?—or shall it dwindle away until it becomes utterly extinct? Brethren take this question with you to a throne of grace, and there determine it. We cannot for a moment doubt to what determination you will arrive. Presbyterians, who stand amongst the foremost in every benevolent enterprise of the day, cannot but act liberally, and a-right, towards an object so vitally connected with the well-being of their country, and their own beloved Church.

## ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

### H. W. CONNER'S LAST CIRCULAR.

If all the circulars published and speeches delivered by this erratic political mountebank, were collected together and printed, side by side, they would form an amusing specimen of the most miserable trucking, shuffling, inconsistency, absurdity, and evasion. He has always been found in the rear of public opinion, endeavoring to shape his course by what he believed to be the prevailing sentiment among his constituents. His opinions have never been known on any question, until he had ascertained the popular side of that question in his own district; and when that current has seemed to oppose his course, he has always dropped his fins, and glided in the same direction, without a struggle.

We shall take up his last circular to the citizens of his district, and deal with it as its futility and fallacy deserve. After a fulsome exordium, he copies from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a glowing description of the financial concerns of the country, and pages on, without even condescending to tell us that not one dollar of this immense sum is safe. Suppose the Banks in which these funds have been placed by lawless hands, were to wind up business to-morrow, and divide the cash on hand, how would the Government ever be able to command a copper of it? It is an insulting mockery to prate to the people about the large amount in the Treasury, when it is unsafe as the pocketbook of a citizen would be in the hands of a rascally bankrupt!

We are not talking idly about this matter. Suppose "the government" should order an investigation of those Banks in which "the Treasury" is deposited, in order to ascertain whether they are solvent or not, what would be the result? Would they open their doors, and their books, and submit to an investigation into their real condition? Or would they not rather meet their inquirers in the teeth, and say, "Sir, you have no right to inquire into our private affairs. We shall manage our business in our own way. Go tell that "Government" which sent you here, that we bid it defiance!" They might, and very probably would, thus forbid the searching, wind up the same evening, divide the spoils next morning, and leave the people of the United States to whistle for their "available balance" of five millions! This is a correct view of the condition of our "Treasury," in relation to which Mr. Conner talks so dispassionately; and if he had a single particle of political honesty in his whole composition, he would not have disguised it from the people. But the truth by no means suited his purpose.

Mr. Conner next jugs in some half a page of common place, hackneyed, and worn-out cant, in relation to the general pecuniary distress which followed the removal of the deposits. He says the pressure was produced, not because the deposits were removed, but because the Bank curtailed its discounts! This is another specimen of miserable evasion. The enemies of the Bank declared, that if the funds of the Government were withdrawn, it would, at once, become weak and powerless. The deposits were removed; and the Bank will live! An attempt was then made to break it down by drafts upon its weakest points. This unwarranted proceeding put the Bank on the defensive, and compelled it to draw in and retain its funds, to meet these exactions whenever they might be made.

The Bank thus succeeded in proving, beyond dispute, its abundant solvency, by cashing the drafts of the Government as fast as they were presented. She was represented as being so weak and impotent, without the

funds of the Government, that those funds were not safe in her keeping; but when these funds were removed, contrary to the Constitution, law, and expediency, and she was found still able to sustain herself, the tune was changed; and the institution which had been represented as in the last agonies of expiring nature, was immediately magnified into a frightful monster, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea, and holding the destinies of the world in her withering and unrelenting grasp!

But to be serious: The heavy yoke made upon the Bank, for the purpose of breaking it, compelled it for a time to suspend its accommodations. This produced distress among the people; but it was the fault of the Government, and not of the Bank. When the exactions of the Government were all promptly met, the Bank again commenced its accommodations, and a temporary prosperity revived among the people! This temporary prosperity, produced by the liberal policy of the Bank itself, is represented by Mr. Conner, as the result of the wise measures of the government, in removing the deposits! How supremely absurd! How ridiculously preposterous!

While on this subject, we have one further remark to make. The charter of the Bank of the United States will expire on the fourth of March next. It is a prevailing opinion that the charter will not be renewed. The Bank will then be compelled to call in its issues, and wind up its business; and if no similar institution be established to supply the country with a currency, we shall see, and feel, and know, and understand, what is meant by "distress." Such a prostration of commerce, of industry, and energy, has never been witnessed in this country! Let the reader mark this prediction! If it be not verified, let Conner be a prophet, and every man else a liar; but if its verification be written on the ruins of our country, on his head be your abiding vengeance!

Conner says, himself, "The Bank of the United States alone had the power to relieve;" and yet he bestraddles this institution and rides it under whip and spur, through more than half of his long circular! He represents it as a "monster"—a very devil incarnate—with "seven heads and ten horns"—ready booted and spurred, to ride in "fretted ruin's fiery car," over the liberties of the country! and yet this "monster" alone has "power to relieve!" To whom then shall we look for "relief" when this moiled she-monster of hell shall cease to be? We ask this question in sober sincerity, and call upon Mr. Conner to answer it to his constituents—to his conscience—to his country—to his God!

After riding the Bank hard enough to leave any body sore in the neck, Mr. Conner comes to the right of removing the deposits. And he here copies the "10th section of the Bank's charter," as conclusive: "The deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct." Here he stops with a one-sided view of the matter, without telling his constituents that the same charter also provides that even the Secretary of the Treasury shall not remove the deposits from the Bank of the United States, without good and sufficient reasons, which reasons he shall lay before the next Congress.

It is never pretended, however, by honest men, that the Secretary of the Treasury had any agency in the removal. Every body knows that Jackson himself "assumed the responsibility," and swore, in the plenitude of his wrath, that the thing should be done! Duane, the then Secretary of the Treasury, was called upon to execute the capricious will of the Executive: But he said, inasmuch as Congress had passed a resolution, unanimously, but a few months before, declaring the deposits to be safe in the Bank of the United States, he could see no good reason why he should remove them, and he had no right to remove them unless he could render to the next Congress a good reason for so doing. "Then," says General Jackson, "you are no longer Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Taney you are appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Duane. Execute my behest, or I will make short work with you as well as him!"

Thus, the President,—by assuming a power over the Treasury and its Secretary, unauthorized by the Constitution and laws,—effected the removal of the deposits without cause; and Mr. Conner attempts to justify it, because the Bank charter says the Secretary may remove them, if he have good cause for so doing. The President has no more legal control over the Treasury or its officers, than he has over our printing office. It was the purpose of those who organized the department, to keep the money entirely from under his control. Give the sword and the purse of a powerful nation to any man, who is not an idiot, and he may usurp imperial power in defiance of opposition. So much for Mr. Conner's "right" to remove the deposits!

After getting along thus far with his circular, he attempts to leave the Bank of the United States, and ride through the stakes on the golden bumbag! But in the downfall of the "monster," which according to their own account, has been long since crucified, he seems to "live and move, and have his being!" When he leaves that subject he seems to breathe with difficulty. In short, when on that subject, he is perfectly derailed, and the delirium is such a delightful one, that he can gabble nonsense eternally.

In speaking on the subject of gold, he seems to be a little unhappy. In 1831, when he was opposed by Bartlett Ship, he lifted his voice, long and loud against the establishment of a Mint in his district. He said it would cost two millions of dollars; and that his dear constituents would be taxed with that sum! He would then talk about the subject, with tears in his eyes, until his hearers were worked up to the stricking point; he would then draw from his breeches pocket a few pieces of Beckler's coin, of Rutherford, and send it round among the people for inspection. It being new, they were naturally pleased with it, and one would say to another, "This will answer our purpose well enough, and we don't want to be taxed for the benefit of these gilded mine fellers!" But he finds the people in his district have had a little more light on this subject than he ever gave them, and are now decidedly in favor of the Mint at Charlotte; and he, acting in perfect conformity with his character, turns his coat and comes out, might and main, for the Mint at Charlotte—for a gold currency—for a hard money Government!

Feeling sore on the subject of gold, however, he sallies off and makes another thrust at the Bank of the United States: And this last is the most unkind, ungenerous thrust of all. He says, "nearly one fourth of the stock belongs to the lords, nobility, and gentry, of England." The statement could have been made for no other purpose than to excite a mean prejudice in the minds of the vulgar! For although it is true that widows and orphans in England have deposited their funds in this institution, for safe keeping; yet the stock thus vested is subject entirely to American control. The English stockholders have no voice whatever in the management of the Bank. And if banking be profitable at all, why not make it ourselves a profit on English stock, which is given up entirely to our own management? A man with a soul in his body, would not resort to such miserable shifts to hood-wink, humbug, and bamboozle, his constituents.

Another subject, not mentioned in the circular before us, we feel inclined to notice. On this subject, Mr. Conner is evidently sore. We allude to the Postoffice Department. Twelve months ago, he spoke of general Barry as an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer; and of the department as being in a most thrifty and flourishing condition; but, since the developments of last winter, he manifests a disposition to sneak round the subject, and avoid giving his constituents a faithful account of the base frauds that have been revealed in that seat of corruption! Is this the conduct of a faithful and honest representative, to bark in favor of a particular department of the government, and when its rottenness is exposed, to drop his tail and trot round it? Why did he not send to his constituents, last winter, the Reports of the Committees appointed to investigate the Postoffice Department, instead of loading the mails with extra Globes, and Tom Benton's speeches? Obviously, because, his deeds being evil, he loved darkness rather than light; and he well knew, that if the people were allowed to see the whole truth, they would soon dispense with his services, and place him on the shelf to mould!

It may be thought, by some, and will no doubt be insisted by Mr. Conner, that, inasmuch as we are not in his district, we ought to hold our peace, and at farthest do nothing more than "bite our thumb!" But we claim to be as deeply interested in the representation of the Mecklenburg district, as we are in that of the one in which we reside: and besides this, it is properly the business of the newspaper press to expose to the people the dishonesty, duplicity, and treachery of their servants. At any rate, we have the right to do so, and we will never surrender that right bit with death.

**FEMALE EMIGRATION.**—The St. Louis Daily Herald of the 10th states that a company of "industrious, energetic, capable, and intelligent" young women, are about to start from Northampton, Mass., for the valley of the West. They are (says the Herald) needed as school teachers, to fill the various mechanical employments, which are the province of their sex, and above all, they are needed as the sweeteners of the toil and hardships of our young men, who now in great numbers are laboring in unblest loneliness over the vast domains of the west. These young women come out under the protection of a gentleman, and we do not hesitate, in the name of all that is pure and lovely, to promise them a hearty welcome from all classes of our fellow-citizens.

## Constitutional Amendments.

### CAPTION.

Of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, adopted by the Convention which assembled its Session at Raleigh, June 4, 1835.

1. For fixing the number of members of the Senate, and laying off the State in Electoral Districts, as follows:

That until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of Members elected from districts as follows. The 1st district, Perquimans and Pasquotank; 2d district, Camden and Currituck; 3d district, Gates and Chowan; 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; 5th district, Northampton; 6th district, Hertford; 7th district, Bertie; 8th district, Martin; 9th district, Halifax; 10th district, Nash; 11th district, Wake; 12th district, Franklin; 13th district, Johnston; 14th district, Warren; 15th district, Edgecomb; 16th district, Wayne; 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; 18th district, Pitt; 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; 20th district, Carteret and Jones; 21st district, Craven; 22d district, Chatham; 23d district, Granville; 24th district, Person; 25th district, Cumberland; 26th district, Sampson; 27th district, New Hanover; 28th district, Duplin; 29th district, Onslow; 30th district, Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus; 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; 32d district, Anson; 33d district, Cabarrus; 34th district, Moore and Montgomery; 35th district, Caswell; 36th district, Rockingham; 37th district, Orange; 38th district, Randolph; 39th district, Guilford; 40th district, Stokes; 41st district, Rowan; 42d district, Davidson; 43d district, Surry; 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; 45th district, Lincoln; 47th district, Iredell; 48th district, Rutherford; 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon; 50th district, Mecklenburg. Each district entitled to one member in the Senate.

2. For fixing the number of members of the House of Commons, and for laying-off the State as follows:

That until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz:

The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each.

The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, shall elect three members each.

The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes, shall elect two members each.

The Counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancey, shall elect one member each.

3. Prescribing the qualification of Members for the Senate.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

4. Prescribing the qualification of voters for members of the Senate.

That all free men of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same district, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before, and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

5. Directing the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House. Nor shall any alteration take place until a bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to the new election of members of the General Assembly; but after such publication, if the alterations proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe the mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if the majority of the voters have ap-



proved the same, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

6. For excluding Borough Members in future. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

7. For abrogating the right of free Negroes or Mulattoes to vote for Members of the Senate and House of Commons. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

8. For disqualifying Members of the Assembly and Officers of the State from holding office while they hold any office under the United States, or any other Government. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

9. For making the Capitation Tax on Slaves and Free White Polls equal. [That is, all free males over 21 and under 45, and all slaves over 12 and under 50, to be taxed, except in case of bodily infirmity.]

10. To require Members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in election of Officers. [This Article explains itself.]

11. To amend the 42d Article of the Constitution. The word *Protestant* is struck out; and the word *Christian* put in its place, so that hereafter no Christian can be excluded from Office.

12. To provide for biennial meetings of the General Assembly. [This Article explains itself.]

13. To provide for the election of Governor, biennially, by the people. [In case two candidates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall decide which of the two shall be Governor. Contested elections to be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly.]

14. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of four years. [To be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.]

15. Providing the manner in which the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and other Officers of State may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in Office. [To be impeached by the House of Commons; and tried by the Senate. Judgment not to extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of trust and profit under this State, but may be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.]

16. For vacating the office of Justices of the Peace, and disqualifying them from holding office upon the conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. [Provides, that on conviction of any Justice of the Peace of an infamous crime, or of corruption, his commission shall be vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.]

17. Providing for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts for mental or physical disability. [On a concurrent Resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly, a Judge may be removed from office for mental or physical disability.]

18. Providing that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. [This Article explains itself.]

19. To provide against unnecessary private Legislation. [This Article provides that the General Assembly may pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case; nor shall have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in wedlock, or restore the rights of citizenship to any person convicted of infamous crime. Nor shall the General Assembly pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that 30 days' notice shall have been given in such manner as shall have been provided by law.]

20. To amend the 13th section of the Constitution. [To strike out after the word *Admiralty*, the words "and an Attorney General," and to insert between the words "Equity" and "Judges," the word *and*, so as to exclude the appointment of Attorney General from the Article.]

21. To provide for vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Writs may be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.]

22. To provide for the appointment and removal of Militia Officers. [The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.]

**AN ORDINANCE** of the Convention provides that the above amendments shall be submitted by the Governor to the People on the 2d Monday in November next, thirty days' notice being given, and that the polls be opened by the Sheriff, at the several Election Precincts in each and every county in the State; that all persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting, with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification"—those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection." If the amendments be ratified, they shall take effect and be in force from and after the first of January, 1836. That in case the amendments be ratified, the election of Governor shall take place at the same time, in July and August next, that the election of Members of Assembly shall be held. Further particulars will be found in the Ordinance, which, with correct copies of the amendments, will be distributed amongst the people in the several counties. Resolutions of the Convention direct that

270 copies of the Journal of the Convention shall be printed and distributed as follows: viz. one copy in the Executive Department of the United States, and of the several States; one copy to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of each County in this State; one copy to each member of this Convention, and fifty copies to be deposited in the Public Library, the Library of the University, and the Office of Heads of Department, in such proportions as may be directed by the Governor of this State. Also, that 125 copies of the Constitution, and the amendments adopted by the Convention, be printed and distributed under the directions of the Governor, for each County entitled to one member in the House of Commons, and in like proportion to counties entitled to a greater number of Representatives, and 125 copies for each Senatorial district, making an aggregate of 21,250.

#### THE VAN BUREN LETTER.

We chanced, yesterday, to pass by "an elderly man in spectacles," reading this letter, *adieu*, and audibly. He was upon this passage:—"I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun."

"God forbid!" said the old gentleman. He was a stranger to us, and so we passed on—deeply impressed, however, with the fervor of the ejaculation, and not less so with the abundant reason there was for its utterance. We say, *amen*, and *amen*! and all who are animated by the true feelings of Americans—all who prize their blood-bought heritage—all who desire the permanency of our republican institutions—will join, fervently, in the response.

To emasculate, and reduce to a mere dead letter, our sacred Constitution, by latitudinarian constructions—to debase it by the open violation of its most vital provisions—to merge the rights of the States in the assumptions of the General Government—to gather into the hands of the Federal Executive the powers and responsibilities originally distributed among many—to claim the custody of the national purse not only, but actually to grasp and keep it, by what is tantamount to violence; to wage war with, and contemplate the destruction of, a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government—to use the immense patronage of the Executive office for cementing and perpetuating the ascendancy of the faction which brought him into power—to demoralize the nation by transforming the ancient spirit of personal equality and independence into abject servility and man-worship, and by relying upon self-interest instead of principle as the motive for political preference and action—to relieve the people from all share in the burden of public affairs—to substitute the will of the Executive for law—to constitute the President a King in all but the name; and finally to introduce the usage of designating his successor—these are some of the works which history will record as having been "so gloriously begun" under the administration (the dynasty, rather, or the reign) of President Jackson, and which Martin Van Buren pledges his endeavors "to perfect," if honored by an elevation to the Chief Magistracy!

Well might the old gentleman say, God forbid!—*Richmond Whig*.

#### THE FIRST CAUCUS NOMINATION.

President QUINCY, in his address delivered at Boston, in 1830, at the celebration of the close of the Second Century from the settlement of that city, gives the following account of the origin, in America at least, of these contrivances to catch the simple, and make them subservient to the schemes and of ambition of designing men:

In 1639, there being vacancies in the Board of Assistants, the Governor and Magistrates met and nominated three persons, "not with intent," as they said, "to lead the people's choice of these, nor to divert them from any other, but only to propound for consideration, (which any freeman may do,) and so leave the people to use their liberties according to their consciences. They chose not a man of them. So much, says Mr. Q. for the first legislative caucus in our history. It probably would have been happy for their posterity if the people had always treated like nominations with as little ceremony.

The Whig spirit of our sturdy forefathers was watchful of the first encroachments of power upon the rights of the people, and all aggressions from high quarters were promptly repressed. Let us not believe that this spirit is extinct in their sons. It is not—and I trust it will yet be shown that all attempts, whether by Governors, Magistrates, or others in power, "to lead the people's choice" in the election of their rulers, will be met with a rebuke worthy of those who valued liberty as the first of earthly blessings.

**CAVETO.**

*Missouri*.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Independence, Missouri, to his friend in Gallatin, Tennessee:

"Of the Presidential election, you may probably infer from the nomination of delegates to the Caucus from Missouri, that she will go for Van Buren; but it is a mistake, the caucus was got up by office-holders and office-hunters. I can assure you this State will go for Hugh L. White, in defiance of the Baltimore Convention or caucus nomination."



## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1835.

### THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

THE WHIG OR WHITE TICKET,  
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED BY THE PEOPLE.  
For Congress—BARTLEY SMITH, of Lincoln.  
For Legislature—Dr. D. R. DUNLAP, Senate.  
P. L. SMITH, Commons.  
S. V. SIMMONS, Commons.

THE VAN BUREN JOHNSON TICKET,  
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS (WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION) NOMINATED BY THEMSELVES.  
For Congress—H. W. CONNER, of Lincoln.  
For Legislature—Dr. S. Fox, Senate.  
J. M. HITCHCOCK, Commons.  
Col. J. A. DUNN, Commons.

A friend has called to our notice an instance in which a treacherous memory led us into a mistake in our last paper. We stated that the expunging resolution introduced into the United States Senate at the last session was laid on the table by an unanimous vote of that body; but we should have said, instead, that it was laid on the table by a considerable majority. This error is not material—the effect of the vote being the same—but we notice it to show those whom it may concern, that we did not make the mistake designedly.

The Vice-Presidency.—Col. Johnson has, with all due formality, signified to the Committee of the Hamburg Caucus, his acceptance of the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, by that august body. And thus is completed the first scene of the absurd and censuring farce which is now being enacted before the People of this country by the office-holders and their satellites the office-seekers. But we are much mistaken in the character of the audience before whom these jugglers have undertaken to play off their tricks, if the whole thing be not condemned as the abominable humbug with which they have ever been attempted to be gulled with.

We have concluded not to lumber our columns with this letter. And neither do we intend to review it. We shall only say of it, that it is precisely what every reflecting man foresees it would be—the profession of a creed suited in every point to the interest and ambition of the writer.

If it were our intention to engage in a regular opposition to Col. Johnson's pretensions to the office of the Rucker-nomination to which he accepts with such readiness, we should not know better how to begin that opposition, than by displaying his letter in our columns. It is so replete with the grasping ambition of the demagogue, and so much in character with the vile humbuggery by which the Caucus Party hope to secure their unholy aims, that every intelligent and reflecting man in the community, who has one grain of independence in his composition, would read it with disgust, and treat with indignation the pretensions of the politician who could deliberately frame such a manifesto of his own base subservience. But we are free to confess that we cannot oppose Col. Johnson—there is no point at which we could begin an opposition to him. In the first place, we cannot allow the authority of his nomination by the steam doctor of Tennessee; and, secondly, he is so deficient in moral character, in political principle, and in respectable talents for the office of Vice-President, that we cannot seriously look upon him as a candidate for that honorable office.

We may be told that he has been set before the American People by the vote of the Baltimore Convention; but we all know the process by which he got that vote—and we all know, likewise, that that Convention was nothing more than a Caucus of office-holders and office-hunters, representing only a more numerous flock of the same breed, who could not go on to Baltimore, and the whole of whom are as irresponsible to and independent of the real People, as is the King of England. We may also be told that he has been nominated by a portion of the real People, in Georgia—the "Union Democratic Convention" of that State—and this we must allow has little more weight in our view; but let us recollect that this Convention was composed of men belonging to the reigning party in Georgia—the office-holders of the State—who are just as devoid of political principle as is their candidate himself, and who have but one rule of action for their guidance—viz: a blind adhesion to party, right or wrong. We say that this last nomination has some weight with us, but we cannot take it for more than the act of the 130 persons who voted for Col. Johnson in the Convention; for we suspect the Union Democratic Party of Georgia had no more to do in getting up the Caucus at Mill-hedgeville, than the true Democratic Party of the Union had in getting up the Caucus at Baltimore.

So that, in no way that we can view Col. Johnson—whether as being the choice of any respectable number of the real People, or as having any intrinsic merit to entitle him to the confidence of that People—we cannot look upon him as a bona fide candidate for the Vice-Presidency; and, as a consequence, cannot enter into a regular opposition to him.

Editorial Caution.—On every occasion of change in the Editorial Fraternity, it is the custom among them to give each change a passing notice; and, if the corps has received an accession, it is equally the custom to extend to the new member the right hand of fellowship, whether his political principles be in keeping with theirs or not. This is a courtesy which fellow-feeling and good breeding alike dictate, and it is one which is peculiarly gratifying to every new beginner in the arduous but thankless duties of Editorial life. Small and unassuming as it may appear generally, to him it comes with a power to calm his doubts and fears, and to soothe his first entrance upon that deceitful ocean on which he will full soon find himself tossed with no gentle gale. It has been in a high degree pleasing to us to see this courtesy extended to our humble self by our cotemporaries; and we had "laid the flattering unction to our soul" that we had at least started in our arduous undertaking with the "good speed" of all with whom we exchange papers. But in this we have been mistaken. And we are indebted to the Editor of the Van Buren Standard, at Raleigh, for the interruption of our pleasure, and for an infringement of the rule of conduct which we have said is so generally pursued by that fraternity of which we are an unworthy member. Col. Philo White thus introduces us to his readers, in his "Standard" of the 17th instant:

"Mr. R. H. Madra has associated with Mr. T. J. Holton, in editing the *Charlotte Journal*; which, under the new arrangement, is a decided accession (?) print, it having previously affected neutrality. Since, then, the Democratic party of Mecklenburg (who compose a decided majority of the county) have no journal at home to do justice to their principles, we offer them the columns of the *Standard*, through which we shall ever take pleasure in doing justice to their cause, and giving utterance to their sentiments."

We have the honor of a very slight personal acquaintance with Col. White; and we flatter ourselves that his knowledge of us, whether from observation or report, cannot be unfavorable; we are proud, also, of the consciousness that he cannot point out any thing objectionable in our conduct as the conductor of a public print, here or elsewhere. Upon what ground, then, does he assume that we will not deal justly and honorably in our vocation as Editors of the *Charlotte Journal*? How does he know that the "Democratic Party of Mecklenburg" will "have no journal at home to do justice to their principles"? If Col. White will cast his eye over our prospectus, he will see that our columns are open to all parties; and we do not know ourselves if we are capable of denying to one the same impartial justice which we would render to the other. We will not say that Col. White judges our sense of justice by his own standard, though we are afraid it might be said, with more regard to truth and disingenuousness than he has exhibited towards us. Col. White will acknowledge, upon reflection, we hope, that his assertion would have been fitter if it had originated with the citizens of Mecklenburg County themselves. We have a better opinion of the Party "who compose a decided majority of this county," than to believe that they will be at all flattered by the offer which Col. White makes, of his columns. They are perfectly able, however, to determine for themselves in the matter; and if it should become apparent to them that the *Charlotte Journal* will not do "justice to their principles," we hope they will avail themselves of Col. White's kind proffer, with all due thankfulness.

With regard to the neutrality which Col. White is pleased to say our paper has heretofore "affected," it needs no word from us to show that the insinuation conveyed by him is unjust and ungenerous. Every one knows that that "affected" neutrality was taken advantage of by politicians of the same school as that to which Col. White is attached, to give publicity to party slanders and personal traductions barely a shade better than what is weekly to be found in the columns of his own paper. Whatever may have been "affected" by the *Charlotte Journal* heretofore, we can have honestly assure the People—the true Democratic Party,—that it shall hereafter be devoted to their interests, and to the spread of truth and correct political principles. Can the *Standard* do more?—Does it do as much?

The New Constitution.—We publish, this week, a list of the Amendments proposed to our present Constitution, by the Convention which recently sat in Raleigh for that purpose. It will be seen, by the sketch of the Ordinance passed by the Convention, accompanying the "Captions," that the Constitution, as amended, will be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among the People of the State, in order that they may be the better prepared to pass upon its merits on the 2d Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days. We think the New Constitution approaches so near perfection as any similar instrument in this country; and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the People as capable of introducing a new order of things in their State, if they will follow out the liberal spirit in which it has been conceived and brought forth.

We desire to bespeak the attention of our readers for the article on the first page of today's paper, under the caption of "H. W. Conner's Lost Overture." This gentleman's one-sided course in politics, and his endeavor to excite the vulgar prejudices of the ignorant, by harping upon the worn-out subject of the "Monster Bank," are there touched upon by an unsparing but we believe candid artist, in a manner that must exhibit to the most obtuse mind the system of humbuggery by which it is now attempted to blind the People, and secure their support for men who would not hesitate to cloak the misdeeds of those in power, if they foresaw that their own personal popularity

or fortune would be affected by giving the People a fair and candid reflection on these things themselves. They will do their State and their country the essential favor of circulating among as many of the People as they can reach, the information contained in the article mentioned.

It is gratifying to perceive that, in all the Northern Cities, indications of the most heartfelt respect for the life, and sorrow for the death, of Chief Justice Marshall, have been exhibited by all classes. The Members of the Bar, especially, have not been slack in testifying their grateful remembrance of this patriarch of their profession in our country. The Philadelphia Bar have determined to erect a Monument to his memory, at Washington City.

The reader is referred to an article in a succeeding column, from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, for a short sketch of the interesting public life of this valuable man.

The way it was done.—It is said, that, at the Hamburg Caucus, the Virginia Delegation threatened to withdraw in disgust unless Mr. Rives should be nominated for the Vice-Presidency, in preference to R. M. Johnson. This threat alarmed the New-York Delegation; and, under a pretence to give time to finish some unsettled business before the Delegations from that and other States, a recess of the Caucus, of 24 hours, was proposed and agreed to. In the meantime, an express was sent off to Washington City, to the President and Mr. Van Buren, by the New-Yorkers, to get instructions how to act in the emergency. In due time those instructions arrived, and at the opening of the session next day, the New-York Delegation were unanimously and uncompromisingly for Johnson. It is said, that, at the caucus in the Palace, the argument used in his favor, was, that he could bring into the caucus the greatest share of capital—Rives had more respectability, but capital (i. e. votes) was of more consideration, and must first be procured.

Now we desire to ask the honest and considerate part of the Van Buren party one question. How can you give your support to a man who would pursue such means to secure his own elevation to office—a man who would force upon your friendship and support a creature whose very name calls up nauseating reflections, and whose whole life has been one scene of outraged social feeling, and disregard of the natural barriers placed between the different races of our inhabitants? We say, how can any one, who has a drop of honorable blood in his veins, support Martin Van Buren under these circumstances?

The Union Party of Georgia held a Convention on the 11th instant, to nominate their Candidates for the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, gubernatorial Chair, and Congress. The Baltimore Caucus nomination for the two first named offices was confirmed; and William Schreyer, a rank Federalist, who is said to "have shot up his horse during the late war, to keep out the noise made by his countrymen when celebrating their victories over the enemy," was nominated for Governor of the State. It will be borne in mind that this is the Union Democratic-Republican Party of Georgia; of course, every one on whom it casts its favor, becomes a first-rate Democratic Republican instant.

We were in hopes that no man or party of men could be found, in a Southern State, servile enough to proclaim a preference for the "practical amalgamator" of the West; but we find ourselves mistaken, and can only lament that we have to record so striking an instance of the complete slavery and degradation to which men can be brought at the beak of party.

The Arch Magician will, in all probability, carry the day. Say you so, Mr. Ritchie? Has the Arch Magician's prospects suffered, so in the Ancient Dominion, of late, that what you heretofore looked upon as certain, you now consider merely probable? Lower your hopes a little more, good sir, and acknowledge, honestly, that the Caucus Candidate has not a possibility of "carrying the day" in Virginia. You had better come out and do so in time, or your character as a prophet will surely suffer.

Asiatic Cholera.—We learn, with sorrow, from our exchange papers, that this distressing malady has made its appearance again, and is rapidly extending its ravages, in the West. It has already prevailed, with great mortality, in parts of Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana; but we observe, by the accounts last received from those places where it had visited, that its virulence was considerably abating.

After a long delay, which we could not prevent, we have at length been able to make room for the article on our first page, under the head of "Manual Labor School of Concord, N. H." We learn that the Committee appointed to solicit contributions for the benefit of the contemplated Institution, have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations; and that the School will go into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements for that purpose can be completed.

A noble action, and its reward.—Some years ago, the only child of an English gentleman, who overboard from a steamer in the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, and would inevitably have perished, but for the exertions of a Mr. Joseph Wood, of Trenton, N. J., who, at the hazard of his own life, at last succeeded in rescuing the child, and carrying it to the arms of its agonized parents. Liberal offers of pecuniary reward were made to Mr. Wood, which were promptly refused by him, on the ground that he had done no more than his duty.



The father of the child, however, was not the noble disinterestedness of the man, but the child's life; and, having recently been engaged, it was discovered that he had been Mr. Wood, in his will, the generous bequest of \$27,000, of which Mr. Wood has been duly apprised.

We insert, with great pleasure, the favor of our friend in Lincoln, and avail ourselves of this occasion to tender him our thanks for his services in our behalf, among the Whigs of his county.

#### FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL. OFFICE HOLDERS' SONG.

Tip, "Hail Columbia!"  
Hail Columbia's happy clan;  
Once for Jackson, now for Van;  
Who fought and triumphed in the cause,  
Who fought and triumphed in the cause;  
And when the storm of war is gone,  
Enjoy the "spoils" your valor won.

Let Independence be your boast,  
And never think of what it cost—  
Ever grateful for the prize,  
So your pulse is on the rise.

Firm united you must be  
Rallying round "democracy,"  
As a band of brothers joined;  
Leaves and fishes you shall find.

Sound, oh sound the tramp of fame,  
Let the great son of Kinderhook's name  
Ring through the land with loud applause,  
Ring through the land with loud applause;  
Let every clime to magic dear  
Listen with a joyful ear.

With priestly skill, with Jackson's power,  
He governs in the trying hour  
Of White-wig war, or guides with ease  
Tremulous the rebels round the cheese.  
Firm united, &c.

Behold the chief who now "commands,"  
No more to serve the party stands,  
A wall for pelting storm to beat,  
A wall for pelting storm to beat.  
But armed in purpose firm and true  
He trusts the cause to Van and you.

When hope was sinking in dismay  
And gloom obscured Van Buren's day  
This cheering word of favors free,  
Secure Van should gain the victory.  
Firm united, &c.

Then says the chief—"My little Van,  
You know my time draws to a span;  
A well tried friend I've found in thee;  
A well tried friend I've found in thee.  
But bowed by years, and sick with rage,  
I must retire to the "Hermitage."

Of all the friends I leave behind,  
Then art the man most to my mind;  
Nor did I think it was a sin  
To hint the same to Parson Gwynn.  
Firm united, &c.

"Then if your friendship I have won,  
Furnish the words that I've begun;  
Nick Biddle's bank must never rise,  
Nick Biddle's bank must never rise;  
'Tis true I've knocked it in the head,  
But still I fear it's not quite dead.

Just one word more before we part,  
A thing you know I've much at heart—  
Go straight to work, it's worth a crown;  
Put them d—d Nullifiers down."  
Firm united, &c.

#### FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL. THE FOURTH OF JULY AT LINCOLNTON.

The 30th Anniversary was celebrated in Lincoln in a handsome and appropriate manner. The large number of strangers from the neighboring villages, and the citizens from the different sections of the county, who had assembled together on this occasion, gave quite a lively aspect to our village. The beauty of the weather added to the unanimity of feeling which existed; and the absence of those scenes of revelry which too often disturb our National Celebrations, was gratifying to all. Invitations had been tendered to all the Revolutionary Soldiers in the county, to Governor Swain, Senators Mangum and Brown, and H. W. Conner, Representative in Congress.

At an early hour, Capt. Boyden's troop of Cavalry, and Capt. Harry's Company of Light Infantry, paraded on the Courthouse square. Their elegant equipments and military appearance gave universal satisfaction to the large assembly who participated in the exercises of the day. A procession was then formed, escorted by the military, and headed by the Marshals, Col. Daniel Seale and Capt. Willard Boyden, and marched to the grove adjoining the Methodist Church; where the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Armand Sannier, prefaced by a pertinent and handsome address; and an oration delivered by James P. Henderson, Esq., which, for beauty of composition, has seldom been surpassed, and the masterly style in which it was delivered, commanded the attention of a crowded concourse of people.

A dinner was prepared at the Globe Tavern, which reflected credit upon its proprietor, A. H. Lorez, and of which a large number partook. Col. John Hoke presided, assisted by Jacob Forney, Esq., as Vice-President. Among the invited guests were the Revolutionary Patriots, Gov. H. G. Burton and Gen. Joseph Graham.

#### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we Celebrate*: The brightest era in the annals of political history.
2. *The Signer and Hero of '76*: To maintain the rights they bequeathed us—"We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor."
3. *Washington*: While tyrants tremble, the friends of Liberty, political and religious, rejoice at the glorious name of Washington.
4. *Jefferson and Adams*: The author and the defender of the Declaration of Independence.
5. *Madison, Monroe, and Adams*: Difference of opinions the life of a Republican Government.
6. *Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S.*: His story will do justice to the man, his civil and military career, and the doctrines and efforts of his administration—Let her unbiased judgment decide.
7. *The Constitution of the U. S.*: The production of splendid talents, pure patriotism, and sound sense—May it long continue as the bond of our Union, unimpaired by conflicting interests.
8. *The Union*: Its worth is incalculable—A strict adherence to the Constitution, is the surest guarantee for its perpetuation.
9. *State Rights*: Let the General Government keep within its Constitutional sphere, and there will be no evilling about State Remedies.
10. *North Carolina*: Quick to resist oppression—slow to enter into alliances—The Union can boast of no member more completely Democratic.
11. *Our Visiting Guests*: The joy of meeting them at this convivial board is only excelled by the gratitude we feel for the blessings their labors and toils have procured us.

12. *National Honor*: Liberty is a jewel—The principles that guided him through his governor's life are his motto in the Convention.

13. *The Fair*: Without the home that pleases love endears, Without the smiles from partial beauty won, O! what were man's world without a sun?

#### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President—Let the States never claim what they have delegated to the General Government; and placed in the hands of that man who will grasp at greater power.

By the Vice-President—Our State Convention: May a spirit of compromise and concession pervade the East and West, and the result of their deliberations prove a lasting benefit to N. Carolina.

By Capt. A. M. Forney, (a Revolutionary guest.)  
Fame's trumpet shall sound,  
Jackson, the renowned,  
Who earned in field,  
Or quill the field,  
And crowned our days with peace.

By Daniel Seale, (Marshall.) Wm. C. River:  
An enlightened statesman, a pure patriot, and a sterling democrat—His resignation, in preference to a violation of instructions, affords an example worthy of imitation, and endears him to the democracy of the country.

By Capt. J. T. Alexander. *The Hon. Willie P. Mangum*: May he receive from the people of N. Carolina, that reward to which his abilities entitle him, for his sunny, firm, and independent course in the Senate of the United States, and for his treating with manly firmness the resolutions of the last legislature instructing him to do an unconstitutional act.

By John Wilkings, Esq., (a Revolutionary guest.)  
France, our ancient ally: President Jackson's message, claiming the payment of a just debt, due for more than a century, needs no apology or explanation—When we owed France, the debt was paid in good faith, and with gratitude—Let our good old ally in like faith pay us, and apologize for her long delay, and then may our friendship continue uninterrupted.

By Col. Daniel Hoke. *Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S.*: The solid history that never has been vindicated, and without the artillery of the British army and the monster Bank.

By John Motz, sen. *The Farmers of our Country*: Now to their windmills, to blow the chaff from their wheat; and then to the Ballot Boxes, to blow the chaffy opposition from their seats in Congress.

By J. P. Henderson, Esq., (the Orator.) *Our Guest, Gen. H. G. Burton*: May his success in political life equal his moral excellence.

(Governor Burton's reply was very complimentary to the citizens of Lincoln county. We regret that a copy of his sentiment was not secured.)

By Dr. A. Sannier, (the Reader.) *The resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky in '76 and '79*: The text book of true democracy.

By E. H. Binnett, of Charlotte. *South Carolina*: The spirit that produced the Declaration of '76 and '78 animated her sons in their gallant defence of the Rights of the States against the assumptions of irresponsible power.

By Capt. Wm. Slade. *Martin Van Buren*: Virtuous, talented, and patriotic, his empire is in the hearts of the people.

By Thomas Williamson, sen. Esq. *The hostility of this administration to a United States Bank*, is a jewel found in a dunghill.

By Jacob A. Ramsour. *May no political rancor mar the festivities of the day*.

The Hon. Bedford Brown, an invited guest, communicated the following sentiment:

*The intelligence and virtue of the Democratic Party*: In 1801, we were indebted to it for having rescued the Federal Government from usurpation, and placing at its head the republican Jefferson; in 1812, for vindicating our national honor against a foreign enemy, and the advocates of submission at home; and in 1834, for having indignantly resisted and defended the attempt to subjugate the country to a corrupt monied aristocracy.

By Wm. D. McCulloch. *The excitement with regard to the Presidential Election*: May reason guide the helm while passion moves the gale.

By Carlos Leonard, Esq. *An Embargo on Canees*: Announcements: While the people are sovereign, merit will receive its reward.

By George W. Motz. *State Rights and State Remedies*: The one a perfect nullity without the other.

By Capt. J. E. Harry. *Above all things, let us hold dear our National Union*—tranquillity at home will secure peace abroad.

By Capt. James Holdreder. *The People*: Ad equum in self-government—let them alone and they will do right.

By John Killam. *The United States of America*: May the banner of discord never be able to sever their bonds of Union, while the sun continues to rise and set.

By P. E. Sannier, of Charlotte. *The Ladies of North Carolina*: In war, our arms will defend them; in peace, their arms shall protect us.

By James A. Johnston. *This Congressional District*: May it be represented by a Slipp bearing the White flag of Constitutional rights.

By G. A. Miller. *The Tree of Liberty*: Planted by the intelligence and valor of our forefathers, and watered with their blood, may it never be cut down by the wickerings of faction, but be preserved with eternal vigilance, until every nation shall partake of its fruit.

By Robert A. Burton. *With respect to the late instructions of W. P. Mangum*, examination without prejudice, trial without partiality, will establish superiority.

By A. J. Forney, of Burke. *The Fair of North Carolina*: May they never be disappointed in their expectations, but ever reap the full enjoyment of their wishes.

By Oliver W. Holland. *The right of Instruction*: May the political existence of the creature soon cease, who will not obey the express instructions of its creator.

By Alfred Graham. *Our firm Senator, Willie P. Mangum*, who disregarded the instructions of those who had no right to instruct him.

By Major Thos. N. Herndon. *Willie P. Mangum*, our distinguished citizen: The noble advocate of the rights of the people, and firm opposer of Executive encroachments.

By Dr. W. W. Noland. *Our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson*: The great apostle of American Liberty, both in war and in peace—the people have rewarded him—may they speedily consign that reckless majority of the Senate of the U. States their portion with hypocrites and base deceivers.

By William Williamson. *The minority in our last Legislature*: Although a minority in votes, an overwhelming majority in talents and patriotism.

By Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. *Thomas H. Benton*: An able debater, an enlightened statesman, and a disinterested patriot—a good supply of his "yellow jackets" to every clever fellow.

By John S. Heath. *May the enemies of Martin Van Buren*, and our present administration, be choked by the bread of a free soil.

By G. W. Cox. *Nullification*: The true principles of doctrine of N. Carolina's free born sons.

By E. Osburn. *Jackson and Van Buren*, the guardians of democracy: With the same ability that they opposed the encroachments of British oppression, they conquered the powers of the Bank monster.

By John U. Taylor. *John P. Calhoun*: With an eye of discrimination, he ever stands ready to repel invasions of our Constitution, and uphold it in its purity; for example, see his course in 1820 and '32, in rescuing the rights of the States from utter annihilation—and in '36, his Report on Executive Patronage.

By Daniel Hoke, jun. *Richard B. French*: A faithful representative of the principles of N. Carolina.

By Wm. Williamson. *Willie P. Mangum*: Underscored by the will of patriotism, and unswayed by the force of power, he has faithfully discharged his duty, and maintained the dignity of the State.

By Daniel F. Ramsdell. *The present Administration*: The principles that guide it will continue the doctrines on the proposition of Mr. Van Buren.

By Thomas Williamson, sen. Esq. *The next President of the U. S.*: The best man is the people's man.

By Capt. J. T. Alexander. *Our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Joseph Graham*: The scars of the Revolution are amongst the best proof of his attachment to liberty and his country's cause.

By James Armstrong. *Martin Van Buren*: May he be as successful in the ensuing Presidential election as Andrew Jackson was at the battle of New Orleans.

By Dr. A. Sannier. *Martin Van Buren*, alias "Slippery Elm": May he have the bark peeled off at the approaching election.

By Moses Martin. *Nullification*: When the Constitution is violated, this is the rightful remedy.

By Col. John D. Hoke. *The Democracy of N. Carolina*: Accustomed to the sneers and abuses of those who claim to be "all the talents" and "all the decency"—May the success that attended their support of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, crown their efforts for Martin Van Buren.

By Joseph Forney, Esq. *The People of Lincoln County*: May they be the last to surrender the principles promulgated by Jefferson and sustained by Jackson.

By Leonidas W. Spratt. *When the sons of America* cease to worship prejudice, then, Carolina, and not till then, will people know thy worth.

By Capt. Willard Boyden, (Marshall.) *Morality*, but no Temperance Societies, on the 4th of July.

By Felix M. Abernathy. *Andrew Jackson*: His administration has restored the original democratic principles.

By Elkanah L. Snifford. *May every one stand on his own merits*, and let us lay all party strife aside—let us go for measures, and not for men.

By Franklin A. Hoke. *North Carolina*: The sons of Rip Van Winkle are awake to the promotion of the Van, and in November, '36, the democracy will, as in '32, triumph in the further promotion of Martin Van Buren, all opposition, arts, and tricks, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By A. G. Forney, of Burke. *The Baltimore Convention*: An illegitimate, sithily cloaked by a willful perjury.

By Dr. W. W. Noland. *Democracy is freedom's chart*—May its spirit reign in every heart; From North to South, from East to West; Till the whole earth be with it blest.

By Andrew Motz. *Here's to the grand fabric of our free constitution*, As built on the base of the grand revolution; And longer with politics not to be crammed—Be anarchy cursed, and be tyranny damned!

By Wm. D. McCulloch. *South Carolina*: Whilst the Genius of Liberty was weeping to view the inroads made in the Constitution, she threw herself in the breach and nobly, fearlessly, and successfully struggled to maintain our Liberties.

#### BECHTLER'S GOLD COINS.

Weighted in the balance, and found wanting. As a public Journalist it becomes our duty to give notice, that a merchant of our Town carried sixteen of Mr. Bechtler's stamped pieces of Gold to the Mint at Philadelphia and had them assayed. The result was, that they were below the nominal value by fifteen cents on each piece: so that on a sum of eighty dollars the holder lost \$2.40; exactly three per cent. We do not know how to account for this; we have always regarded this old Gentleman as remarkably honest and well skilled in arriving at the proper value in his issues: as this business is important to him, and can only be lucrative so long as he comes up strictly to the correct standard, interest alone would dictate care as well as honesty. May it not be that the error is in the Mint itself?—*Carolina Watchman*.

#### PUBLIC DINNER.

A deputation passed through this place on Friday last, from a large meeting of the Whigs of Mecklenburg, Va. on their way to Orange, to invite the Hon. Willie P. Mangum to a Public Dinner, to be given at Buffalo Springs, in compliment to himself and their own distinguished Senator, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, on the 6th of August. We understand, from subsequent information, that our Hon. Senator has accepted the compliment.

Oxford Examiner.

#### THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Marshall was born in Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755; and, as early as the summer of 1775, received a commission as Lieutenant of a Company of Minute Men, and was shortly after engaged in the Battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and, in 1780, obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the Army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1792, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year, a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1793. In 1798 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station for the years 1799, 1800, 1801; and, upon the recall of Mr. Monroe, as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress—and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unswerving dignity, and pre-eminent ability, until the close of his mortal career. His biography eloquently observes—"What indeed strikes

as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty. Amid the extravagancies of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility—neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding with the elasticity of success. He lived as such a man should live, by and with his principles.

If we were tempted to say in one word in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge, which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government, shall invite the leisure or command the attention of statesmen and jurists.

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children, and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tombstone.

*The President of the United States* is now on a visit to the Rip Raps, (Fort Calhoun) in the midst of the Chesapeake Bay, where he arrived on the 9th inst. in good health, accompanied by Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. (his adopted son) lady and children; Mrs. Donelson, and children; Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and daughter; the Secretary of the Navy, and others. The advantage of sea-bathing, the refreshing breezes of the Bay, &c., will be a grateful relaxation to our venerable Chief Magistrate from the toils and cares of office.

Raleigh Standard.

The Rev. DANIEL A. PENICK, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place for more than seven years past, has accepted a call from the large and respectable congregation and church at Rocky River, in Cabarrus county, N. C., to become their pastor. Mr. Penick preached his farewell sermon in the Church on Sunday week last, and then declared his pastoral connection with the Church and Congregation at an end. The Church to which he has been called is understood to contain about six hundred members.

Milton Spectator.

**HURRICANE—A TOWN DESTROYED.**—Five lives lost.—A ship from the office of the Springfield Journal, dated June 23d, ten o'clock at night, says: A gentleman who has just reached here from Canton, in Fulton county, (Illinois) brings us information of a most disastrous hurricane having passed over that village on the 18th June, at 6 o'clock, P. M. That place contained about 35 houses, and in a few minutes two-thirds of them were levelled with the ground: only three escaped uninjured. Five persons were killed, one a Mr. Swan, and three children. One child was killed in its mother's lap; one was blown a quarter of a mile, and found dead next day, shockingly mangled. One store (Mr. Foster's) was blown down, and the goods scattered over the prairies. A great number of persons were severely injured—Mr. Foster it is supposed, fatally.

**Princeton College.**—By a catalogue of this ancient institution, it has at present 215 students. The anniversary oration before the societies to be delivered by Wm. Gaston, Esq., of North Carolina, and Nicrolos Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, will deliver the address to the Alumni. The commencement takes place on the last Wednesday in September.

#### THEATRE.

**MR. HART**, Manager of the Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta Theatres, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that his Dramatic Company will perform in the above place a few evenings, at Mr. Hayes's, commencing on Monday evening next.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

**NOTICE.**  
I FOREWARN any person or persons from trading with my wife Nancy Miller, as she has left my bed and board; and for this reason I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

**Strayed.**  
FROM the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a small grey Mare, about 4 or 5 years old, supposed to be about 13 hands high. Any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by me.

July 22, 1835. SAML. TAYLOR.  
N. B. I would take this opportunity of returning my thanks to one of my kind and good neighbors for turning the above mare out of the pasture.

#### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY 1835.	Days of the Week.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Friday	4 55 7	For July, 1835.
25 Saturday	4 57 1	
26 Sunday	4 57 59	First 3 43 morn.
27 Monday	4 57 59	Full 10 13 morn.
28 Tuesday	4 57 58	Last 17 12 35 aftn.
29 Wednesday	4 57 57	New 28 12 54 aftn.
30 Thursday	4 57 57	

#### TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals, until the first day of September next, for the erection of a building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the Branch Mint. The building is to be one hundred and twenty five feet front, by thirty three feet six inches, with a projection in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with a basement story of five feet above the surface of the ground; the foundation to be of common stone. The basement story to be of good dressed stone. The window-sills and frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone, and the gutters round the building to be of dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The main body of the building of Brick. The whole work to be of the best materials, and to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the first of October, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan of the Building, which can be seen, on application to him or the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing information will be promptly attended to—applicants paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the first day of September, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire Building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

**Sam'l McComb,**  
Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.  
Charlotte, Meek'g. Co., N. C. July 22, 1835.

\*The Editors of the Washington Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Standard, and Fayetteville Journal, will insert the above until the first of September next, and forward accounts for payment.

SAML. McCOMB,  
Commissioner, &c.

**An Alarm Clock,**  
WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by  
July 22, 1835. T. TROTTER.

#### Clerk Wanted.

**WANTED**, a young man to attend a Dry Goods Store. A young Boy would be preferred. For particulars enquire at this Office.  
July 23, 1835. 2v

#### Commission AND Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

**Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce.**

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.  
Cheraw, July 1st, 1835. Felix Long.

Refer to  
J. G. McKENZIE,  
D. & J. MALLOY,  
LA COSTE & MCKAY,  
BROWN BRYAN,  
JAS. WRIGHT,  
ROBT. C. DAVIS,  
JNO. C. COIT,  
A. BLUR,  
D. S. HARTLEY,  
GEO. H. DUNLAP,  
A. & R. McKENZIE.

\*The Western Carolinian is requested to insert the above for 6 weeks, and forward account to the subscriber at Cheraw.

#### PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Cheraw, May 28.



# POETRY.

## TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.

By A. H. WILSON.

There's a tenebrous river,  
In Elysium's vale—  
Where the shadows quiver  
In silvery mail;  
Where the leaves that fall  
"Neath the Autumn sky,  
Grow green-like all,  
And never die;  
And such is the stream, by Truth enlightened,  
That leaves the breast by Wisdom brightened,  
Where even the joys that the storms discover,  
Are turned to gloom that flow forever.

There's a darting tide  
In the Indian clime,  
By whose herbless side  
There's a sulphury slime—  
To the flower it touches,  
A scorching wave—  
To the bird that approaches,  
A withering grave—  
And such are the waters of bitterness rising  
In the desert bosom of dark disguising;  
And the birds of Joy, and the flowers of Feeling,  
Must perish wherever that wave is stealing.

## TO MISS

'Tis done!—the spirit now is free!  
The pang that rent my heart is o'er;  
Despair, that brooded long o'er me,  
Shall cast its shad'ry gloom no more.

My spirit has resumed its pride,  
Nor asks again in suppliant tone,  
That Love, which once has been denied,  
Nor needs the scorn which then was shown!

At Beauty's shrine no more it kneels  
To breathe the Lover's ardent prayer;  
It makes no more Love's fond appeals—  
'Tis haggard now, and free as air!

Go, scornful one!—then gay Coquette!  
Go trifle with affection's pure fire—  
Thou'lt find "forgiveness" not forget,  
For never can I love thee more!

Go, let thy glance on others shine,  
Thy heartless smile on others beam;  
Go, give to others hopes like mine—  
False and deceitful as a dream!

## From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The Rev. John N. Maffit delivered one of his eloquent discourses on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

We select a few extracts from the address, not having room for it entire. Of New Orleans, the Orator said:

Along the streets of this city of peace and commerce, no tyrant king ever thunders, with subject-monarchs chained to his wheel; he brings no curse upon her busy streets, from the agonizing groans of widowed and orphaned millions. Here all is life, activity, generous excitement, the rivalry of benevolence, and the proudest triumphs of mind.

Such is New Orleans—the city within whose swelling circuit of benevolence I now stand. The din of commerce rolls along these streets by night and by day, as the voice of many waters. She sits as a queen upon her alluvial Delta, and the proud deep Gulf of Mexico, like a monarch-bowl at a feast, pours the rushing libations of its tides at her feet. She reaches one arm and embraces the Rocky Mountains, while with the other she plays with the silver lakes of the north. She sends her couriers over the sounding seas, and every gale under heaven kisses her whitening sails, and laughs through the cordage of her laden ships.

I am not a visionary—yet when I look forward into the future, I am astonished at what severe probability unfolds as the destinies of this city of the south. I strain my aching eyes to catch the far-off frontiers of the Great Vale through which the Father of Waters rolls his majestic flood in turbid grandeur; but it is too far from the vision of man—I exhaust horizon after horizon, and yet the end is not. Thousands of miles away to the right and to the left, I see every leaping rill that comes laughing down the sides of the mountains, pointing its way laden with all that agriculture can create, or commerce ask for, towards your city. Hills as far distant from each other as the mid-night from the sun rise, pay their tribute of bright waters to the ocean's eldest born, whose last deep tone of inland music rolls like the muffled drums of a solemn pageant in the ears of this vast city—Destined to realize more of the actual efficiency of wealth and moral power than the hundred gated Thebes of olden time, or that proud city whose ruins strew the Delta of the Nile—the Alexandria that was—the New Orleans of the new world shall first conquer the diseases of climate, as she conquered the quagmire invaders of Peninsular Europe; and then as she has braved the overflow of the king of rivers, and rolled back her floods, so shall her arm of power rear her thousand edifices of splendor and luxury, and at the same time the solemn temples sacred to eternity.

## BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mary A. Tubbs brought an action, some time ago, in the Mayor's Court of Troy, against Mr. David Harris, charging him with having "won her virgin affections"—promised her marriage—obtained her consent—put her to charges for her wedding apparel—and then suddenly absented himself from her domicile, which he had been

in the habit of visiting three or four times every week; and, worse even than that, good and married ladies were seduced. The only reason assigned for this barbarous conduct was that his mother objected to his taking an American girl to wife, himself being partly of a French descent. Mr. Harris is a mill-maker—or at any rate, employed in a mill factory—and Miss Tubbs is the daughter of a respectable farmer. The counsel for the plaintiff assured the jury that the amount of dollars and cents could repair the injury she had sustained in her feelings; but the jury not being willing to take him at his word, and determined to make an actual experiment in the matter and gave the young lady a verdict of \$500, which, if she gets the money, will no doubt prove efficacious in counseling her, the assertion of her counsel to the contrary notwithstanding. Five hundred silver nails of an ounce each, will enable the disconsolate fair one to buy a principality in Michigan, and marry a wealthy Congressman instead of a miller. She may then sport the lady and quit her Tubs forever.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ECCE SIGNUM!—A couple of travellers rode furiously up to a neighboring inn, dismounted and asked for the landlady, as if their lives depended upon her immediate appearance. She was at the bar in the turning of a key. "And gentlemen, what'll you have?" "Why, marm, we've made a bet, and the one that looses it is to pay a bottle of champagne." "Champagne! oh! certainly—yes—champagne—here Tom go down and bring up a bottle of champagne; and Tom (in a whisper) mind the mark on the cork!" "But stop, perhaps you won't wait for your pay till the bet is decided in about five minutes." "Oh, certainly," said the landlady. Thomas brought up the wine, one of the travellers wrapping the bottle in his handkerchief, went to the door, and they were both in their stirrups. "You are not going off to decide it—what is the bet?" "I bet this gentleman here," said the bottle holder, "that when your sign fell it would fall to the south." They galloped off, and the old woman stood gaping after them and at the sign alternately. "Well! guess, Thomas, they'll find that terrible pucky champagne."

## Land! Land!! Land!!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 300 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER. July 13, 1835.

The Editor of the Carolina Watchman will please insert the above six times and forward his account to this office.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using Stagner's Truss; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture). This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE. Charlotte, July 15, 1835. P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that an Election will be held, on the second Thursday in August next, being the 13th day of the month, for one Senator and two Commoners to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina—and also for one member to represent this (the 11th) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. July 15, 1835.

## For Sale.

A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep one on hand, at their shop, four miles from Charlotte, on the Potter Road, for sale.

1 and 2 Horse Wagons. E. L. ALEXANDER. T. B. WALLACE. June 4, 1835.

SOME persons borrowed from my Shop some time last winter, a Marble Mortar and Pestle (without my consent). I hope whoever did so will return them and oblige P. C. CALDWELL. July 20, 1835.

## VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the LEWIS MINE, attached to the Mine is 40 acres of land. The Mine has been worked about three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in width. Ore has been obtained from this Mine valued at from \$5 to \$60 per bushel. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of October.

For particulars apply to either of the subscribers. ELI STEWART. ROBT. LEWIS. July 3, 1835.

## Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the south west, offers for sale the large and commodious TAVERN, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Crib, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thoroughfare of the travelling from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be offered at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. WM. S. W. HAYES. Charlotte, June 15, 1835.

## DRUG SHOP.

HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c. than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles, which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of

Refined Wines, Brandy, &c. exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE. Charlotte, 18th May, 1835.

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice. R. A. WALLACE.

## NEW GOODS.

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods, all of this Spring's importation.

We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to punctual dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of Green Li-guara Coffee.

SMITH & WILLIAMS. May 19, 1835.

## Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for 25 or 30 Likely Negroes. I may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES. June 27, 1835.

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C. J. J.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following tracts of land, viz:

One tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, formerly owned by William Pickens, containing about 200 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for all the purchase money except \$30, which will be required in cash at the time of the sale.

Also, one other tract, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing about 180 acres and bounded by the lands belonging to J. McDonald, W. Williamson and Robt. Jamison's heirs, formerly owned by Hugh Walker, and to be sold for the benefit of his heirs, on a credit of 12 months.

Bonds with approved securities will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e. June 24th, 1835. Price adv. 34.

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## MANSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North Corner of the Court House, in the Centre of Business, in the Town of SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been Proprietors of the above establishment for the last six months and having put themselves to great expense in fitting it up in a suitable style, now announce to their Friends and the Public, that they are prepared to accommodate regular or transient Boarders, and Travelling Gentlemen, or Families, in the most neat, convenient, and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the BAR, who may attend Salisbury Court, are informed that they have a Row of OFFICES, very convenient to the Court House, and unconnected with any other building, which will be ready for their reception.

THEIR TABLE shall be furnished with the best that a Plentiful Market can afford.

THEIR BAR with Refreshments inferior to none—they having made arrangements with gentlemen in Fayetteville to supply them regularly with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c. They return their undivided thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them since they commenced business; and hope by unremitting attention, and constant endeavors to render their guests comfortable, to merit a continuance of the same.

## TO TRAVELLERS.

The Great Western Mail Line, the direct Raleigh Line, and the Cheraw Line of Stages all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL, and seats secured in the Piedmont Stage—the only other line leaving the place. Having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well disposed, Travellers in private conveyances, or on horse-back, are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving their establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER. RICHARD W. LONG. May 25, 1835.

## Strayed or Stolen.

ON the night of the 5th instant, from the Subscribers, on Steel Creek, Mecklenburg County, N. C. a BAY HORSE, or rather between a bay and roan, years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, his face and forehead white, blind in one eye, two hind legs white, and it is not recollected whether either of his fore legs were white or not—his hoofs are all white. The horse when trotting steps very short. No other marks recollected. Whoever will take up said horse and bring him to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get him, shall be liberally rewarded.

BATTE IRWIN. Steel Creek, Meck'g Co. N. C. July 7th, 1835.

MR. ROBERT COCHRANE is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof. DUFF GREEN. May 23d, 1835.

## Venison Hams.

250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS for sale by WM. HUNTER. June 6, 1835.

## To the Medical.

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Bock with his celebrated

Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

Also—Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills, highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book, expressly for the use of Farmers. SMITH & WILLIAMS. March 17, 1835.

## JUST RECEIVED—A supply of

GARDNER'S RIFLES. SMITH & WILLIAMS. April 15, 1835.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1835. Nancy H. Smith vs. Joseph N. Smith.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joseph N. Smith, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Minors & Farmers Journal, for him to appear and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1835. P. THOMPSON, c. m. e. c. l. 3m.

## Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a male, to man by the name of HENRY, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he ran away from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. May 11, 1835.

## Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst., a negro man named HENDERSON, about feet 5 or 6 inches high, 20 or 25 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ran away in April last, and that he belongs to Meckhack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meckhack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Fort Gibson. J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. Dec. 17, 1834.

## Wanted Immediately.

A SINGULAR, of other habits. Such as constant employment and liberal wages, may be seen as the work is done, by applying to

ANDREW MONTGOMERY. Charlotte, April 25, 1835.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson vs. A. F. Caldwell. Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned as Garnishes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Minors & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 33.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

William H. Cardiner vs. President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. Original Attachment.

Levied on the following tracts of land, viz: a tract formerly owned by William Sample, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sample and others; a tract formerly owned by J. Black, bounded by the lands of Wm. Smith, by M'Alpin's Creek and the land of others; a tract known by the Patterson mine, bounded by the lands of John Dobbins and others; a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, bounded by the Patterson mine and the land of others; a tract formerly owned by Mathew Bain, bounded by the lands of Samuel Johnston and others; a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, bounded by the lands Andrew Lawing and others; and a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison, bounded by the lands of the widow Lawing and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Minors & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 34.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

John Springs vs. John P. Hodges. Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Parlow, William Parlow and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Minors & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 33.

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## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Nicholas Trubshaw vs. Chassey & Binney, part of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, William Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Minors & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 33.

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## Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.